

A BRILLIANT GALAXY

Distinguished Contributors

OF

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

FOR THE

Coming Year of Surpassing Interest.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has had the rare good fortune to secure for its readers contributions from the pens of an array of distinguished men such as no other paper in the country has ever been able to boast of.

Some of these gentlemen have consented to write for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE where they have refused solicitations from other papers and magazines, because they recognize it as the great representative of the ex-soldiers and sailors of the country, and the channel through which they can address the most of those who served with or under them in the historic years from 1861 to 1865. Affection for the splendid soldiers they led induces them to do what scarcely anything else could; that is, take time away from pressing private affairs to prepare these articles.

The following gentlemen have already furnished articles, or have them in course of preparation:

Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder"; first Republican candidate for President; Commander of the "Department of the West" and of the "Mountain Department."

Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Commander Third Corps, Army of the Potomac; ex-Minister to Spain, etc.

Maj.-Gen. John C. Robinson, Commander Second Division, Fifth Corps; Past Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.

Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, Commander Third Division, Ninth Corps; Past Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.; ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; Major-General, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Commander Fourth Corps at Battle of Nashville.

Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, Commander Sixth Cavalry Division at Battle of Nashville.

Maj.-Gen. M. D. Leggett, Commander Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, from Vicksburg to Washington.

Maj.-Gen. A. V. Kautz, Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio, Commander First Division, Twenty-Fifth Corps, etc.

Brig.-Gen. Francis A. Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps; Superintendent of Tenth United States Census; President Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Hammond, ex-Surgeon-General, United States Army, author of "Lal," "A Strong-minded Woman," etc.

Brig.-Gen. Russell A. Alger, Colonel, 5th Mich. Cav., Governor of Michigan.

Brig.-Gen. Hiram Berdan, Commander of the famous Berdan Sharpshooters.

Brig.-Gen. Chas. K. Graham, Third Corps; ex-Surveyor, Port of New York.

Brig.-Gen. John B. Turchin, Army of the Cumberland.

Col. Albert G. Brackett, Colonel, 3d U. S. Cav.

Col. Fred. D. Grant, eldest son of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Maj. Ben. J. Perley Poore, the distinguished war correspondent.

Other gentlemen of no less eminence in the service of their country have given conditional promises, and many of them will no doubt find opportunity before the year passes to write for the paper.

"Carleton," the brilliant and graphic historian, whose contributions have been so enthusiastically received, will continue to contribute to the paper.

These contributions will excel in historical importance, interest and variety any publications on the war appearing anywhere.

Comrades cannot afford to miss a number of the paper.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

BONDS sent us, otherwise they are registered letters, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the expense of the sender.

AGENTS—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many subscribers everywhere, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who write to us should be careful to send their own money, and to send it in the name of the subscriber. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Advertisements will be charged as often as desired, but each subscriber should be careful to send their own money, and to send it in the name of the subscriber. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

CIRCULATION—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to local news, politics, military, agricultural, industrial and household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. Do not write communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request that they be published, and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 7, 1886.

PARTICULAR REQUEST.

We urgently desire that every comrade shall send no time in sending in at least one new subscriber to the NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

We want to open the campaign for the soldier before this session of Congress with all the moral power that can be bestowed by a quarter-of-a-million subscribers on our list.

GEN. WALKER NEXT WEEK.

Next week we shall begin the long-expected articles by Gen. Francis A. Walker.

There are:

1. Sumner at Fair Oaks.

2. Couch at Chancellorsville.

3. Hancock at Gettysburg.

4. Warren at Bristoe.

Nothing in all the literature of the war will surpass these in interest. Gen. Walker had opportunities such as probably no other living man had for information on the subjects he has chosen, and he has a brilliant, forcible style of writing that is very fascinating. We know that every reader will be more than delighted with the articles.

2. To extend the arrears limit to Jan. 1, 1888.

3. To pension the dependent parent where pensioner leaves neither widow nor orphan.

4. To pension survivors of rebel prisons, without requiring proof that their disability resulted from their imprisonment.

5. To pension all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent on their own labor for support, or who are 62 years old.

6. To equalize bounties.

If necessary to spend every dollar of our surplus income to carry out these recommendations, it should be done at once and unhesitatingly.

Even then the sum will fall far short of the aggregate amount paid the bondholders, whose contribution to the preservation of the Nation's life was infinitely less than that of the men in whose behalf we now appeal.

The bondholders were paid to the uttermost farthing—as they should have been, even though it required the imposition of heavy taxes upon a war-wasted people. It cannot certainly be regarded as unreasonable to ask that the money for which the country has no present use be applied to the discharge of a debt of honor of far more sacredness than that owed the bondholders.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

TO THE EDITOR: Please answer through the medium of your valuable columns the following question:

What is the general opinion in military circles as to the result of the military operations in Russia?—JOHN A. AITKEN, Grayson, Ky.

It is not easy to answer Comrade Aitken's question direct, for the reason that it is not at all likely that in the event of a war England or Russia will fight single-handed.

The present operations are all maneuvers for alliances. England holds that it is just as much the duty of the other great powers of Europe to hold Russia in check as it is hers, but they do not accept that view with the enthusiasm that she wishes. When she went to war in the Crimea 30 years ago she had the alliance of France—then the most powerful military nation in the world—and of Turkey and Sardinia, each of whom put fair-sized armies into the field alongside of hers. Then Austria, torn and demoralized by the great rebellion of five or six years before, was unable to participate on one side or the other. Prussia was the smallest of the Great Powers at that time, and was not in position to take sides to advantage.

Now the situation is radically changed. Prussia, or Germany, is the strongest power in Europe, and it is believed that she would side with Russia in the event of war. What France would do is mere guesswork. Her statesmen are shrewd enough to see that there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by keeping her intentions a mystery. Her deepest-seated emotion is, of course, hatred to Germany and desire for revenge. But England has been her enemy with few intermissions since the beginning of their respective histories, and there is much friction now between the countries on account of the clashing of their commercial interests in foreign lands. France also feels that to England she owes much of her humiliation at Prussia's hands. It is positively asserted that there is an alliance or at least an understanding between Russia, Germany and France on the Eastern question, and many things appear as proof of this.

Austria is to-day much stronger than she ever was. She has many reasons to influence her to side with Russia in driving the Turks out of Europe and dividing up their possessions, and she has also strong reasons to impel her to take the opposite course. The recent speech of the Premier to the Hungarian Parliament is taken to be significant of her intention to side against Russia. The remaining great power is Italy, which has risen from insignificance since the Crimean war. She has as yet given no indication of how she will act in case of war.

There is not the slightest reason for expecting that if England and Russia began their war they would be allowed to fight it out single-handed; but supposing that they were, it is not clear where the victory would lie. Russia has an immense army, and is as near the disputed territory as we are to Mexico. She has a population of nearly 100,000,000 from which to draw fighting men, while England has not much more than a third of that number—if we exclude India. But on the other hand, the Russian finances are in a wretched shape, and her civil and military administrations are hopelessly corrupt. She was defeated in the Crimea as much by the utter rottenness of every department as by the arms of the Allies.

England has a splendid system of administration, only equalled by those of Germany and the United States; her wealth is practically boundless, her navy can overpower any probable combination of ships brought against her, and her fighting men are greatly superior to the Russians.

To sum up, no one can more than guess what will be the issue of the struggle, when it is once begun.

A SOLDIER'S FRIEND IN THE FIELD.

Among the soldiers' friends upon whom they can at all times rely in Congress is the Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, recently nominated by acclamation in his district convention. During his six years' service in the House of Representatives, when a champion was needed for any measure in behalf of the Union soldiers, he was always ready to respond, and what was more, he was one of the very few men to whom the House would listen on any occasion. This is a distinction not enjoyed by over half a dozen among the 325 Members, and made Mr. Horr an invaluable advocate on the floor. He is not only always talked right, but he never hesitated to vote also as he talked. In the 48th Congress Mr. Horr was especially conspicuous in leading off and effectually putting a quietus upon legislation which demagogues, who wished to curry favor with the soldier-

hating press of the country, were upon the point of rushing through.

Mr. Horr's exposure of the fallacious scheme was so efficacious then that in the present Congress the soldiers' enemies had to invent a new device, this time known as the "Morrison resolution" to create a special tax to pay pensions. Such propositions as this always roused in Mr. Horr an exhibition of his best vim as a matchless debater, and when he had scathed the entire and uncovered the real inwardness of the enemy's project, it was invariably covered with decision or allowed to sink into obscurity.

The veterans of Mr. Horr's district owe it to themselves and to their comrades all over the country to see to it that he is returned to his old place in the next Congress. It is not in every district that there is such an opportunity to secure the representation of the soldier element by the election of such a well-tried Member of the House. Make no mistake, comrades. Your interests are at stake in every seat of the 50th Congress. If a majority are your friends your cause is won, and this cause should be your only politics and decide your ballot. Let there be unity among the soldiers as there is among their enemies. That accomplished once, and the battle is won.

LET PARTY COUNT FOR NOTHING.

It makes no difference whether a candidate for Congress be Republican or Democrat, Greenbacker, Labor Reformer or Prohibitionist, if he will not explicitly promise to support the recommendations of the National Pension Committee of the G.A.R., he should not receive a single soldier vote.

This is the paramount issue before the ex-soldiers and sailors of the country. No other question now before the people, or likely to arise in Congress, approaches it in importance.

If the comrades go about this with the proper earnestness and unanimity, they will not only secure the pledges of a majority of Representatives of the 50th Congress, but they will also impress the Members of the present Congress with their earnestness that there will be no difficulty about securing the passage of the desired law at the coming session.

The enactment of such a law will be the surest and speediest way of bringing substantial relief to the greatest number of needy comrades.

It will at once give aid to every disabled and dependent veteran. In such cases there will be no delay, no long and tedious circumlocution, no weary years of hunting after "additional evidence," no calls for testimony of regimental Surgeons, of two reputable comrades or a commissioned officer. All that it will be necessary for a comrade to prove is that he is the man named in his discharge, and that he is now disabled from performing a full day's work.

Any comrade can see at a glance what this will do. It will at once raise every disabled soldier from want and wretchedness to a condition when he will be assured of enough to support life for the remainder of his days.

As we all feel bound to help disabled comrades, their widows and orphans and dependent parents with our own money, and to appeal to the communities in which they live for contributions to aid in maintaining them in comfort, so we should all feel equally bound to insist that the man who asks for our votes to seat him in Congress should be willing to vote public money to discharge the Nation's debt of honor to the men who saved its life.

A man who will not vote for these recommendations is a worse repudiator than one who would refuse to pay the debt the country incurred to those who bought its bonds during the war, and he is lacking in the qualities a Legislator should have. No soldier should vote for him on any account.

NOT ALL WE WANT.

The recommendations of the National Pension Committee do not contain all that the soldiers want and which common justice demands that they should have. But they contain what it is best and wisest to ask at this time. The fact cannot be denied that there is a very large portion of the people of the country determinedly opposed to pensions of all kinds. There is another portion that favor moderate pensions, but believe that the soldiers have already been treated very liberally. The opposition of these classes must be encountered at every suggestion of any liberalization of the pension system. They have doggedly fought every proposition to increase pensions, and what has been gained for the soldiers has been gained piecemeal. If all that they receive to-day had been asked for them in the first instance there would have gone up such a howl of hostility that the whole thing would have been defeated out of hand. The only thing to do was what has been done—ask for a little at a time, and all unite in asking for the same thing. If we can get the recommendations of the National Pension Committee through during the coming session of Congress, it will not hurt in the least the chances of getting additional legislation from future Congresses, but will rather help. Therefore, let us all join in the effort to do that which will at once take every disabled soldier from the porch and put him again in his own home. After that we can concentrate upon whatever else the National Encampment as a body may think wise to ask of Congress.

ALL HELP SOME.

Now is the time to begin raising clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The paper should have its circulation doubled by the time Congress meets. It will have, if every subscriber and friend it now has will take upon himself the duty of sending us in another subscriber. This is very little to do, for every man who now takes the paper knows among his acquaintances several who read and admire it, and would take it if

urged a little. With a circulation of 250,000 the paper can do vastly more for the soldier than it has done in the past, and every one knows what it has accomplished for him in the past. Comrades, all put your shoulder to the wheel now for one united push.

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has had splendid success in sending out its watches. It has distributed thousands throughout the country, and in no case have they failed to give the highest satisfaction. Indeed they cannot do otherwise, for we guarantee them, and will refund the money if we do not furnish a first-class timepiece in every respect. Any one who receives a watch from us which does not do its work as well as any watch should, should at once notify us, and if after a few days' trial it does not come up to the mark it should be sent back to us at once, and another will be sent in its place. In spite of all care in testing and inspecting, imperfect watches will occasionally slip in, where thousands are sent out, but these should occasion only temporary annoyance, for perfect ones will be at once sent to replace them.

EXTRA COPIES.

Any of our subscribers who chance to receive an extra copy of this week's paper will understand that it is sent to him to show to some one of his friends and acquaintances who is not now a subscriber, but who should be. By a little effort on the part of all our friends the subscription list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can be doubled in the next few weeks. It ought to be before the meeting of Congress, for it can do more than any other influence or means that can be brought to bear on Congress to secure the legislation that the soldiers of the country should have. We hope that everyone who gets an extra copy will at once put it where it will do the most good, and add to the act whatever words in favor of the paper that he thinks it deserves. This is the surest way to advance the cause of the soldier.

THE comrades in Illinois are making it very warm for Congressman William Morrison, who was the only public man in Washington who treated the National Pension Committee of the G.A.R. with disrespect during the visit of that body to Washington in the interest of the soldiers of the country. Speaker Carlisle, the Pension Committees of both Houses, and all the influential men of both parties received the Pension Committee with the respect that was due to men who spoke in the name of the 325,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They were all particularly courteous, gave the Committee an attentive hearing, and approved of its recommendations. Only Mr. Morrison acted the boor, and did it in so gratuitous and unnecessary a way as to make it seem that he was seeking an opportunity to insult the soldiers of the country. Retribution will probably overtake him in the shape that he most dreads. Though his District gives a Democratic majority of about 2,500, it looks likely that he will be defeated, for the soldiers and their friends in his party are arraying themselves against him. This is as it should be. No matter what a man's politics is, if he is not a friend of the soldier he should be defeated.

To the soldiers of the country the issue that overrides all others is whether the Government shall take upon itself the support of the disabled veterans, their widows and orphans, or whether this duty shall be left to the Infirmary Director and the Township Trustees. The next Congress should decide this by placing the burden on the Government, where it honestly belongs. Let veterans everywhere make Congressmen and Congressional candidates understand that no excuse will be accepted for not adopting the recommendations of the National Pension Committee.

In our notice last week of the picture of the battle of Atlanta, painted for Gen. John W. Fuller, of Toledo, O., we neglected to mention the artist. This is Comrade Jas. E. Taylor, a veteran of the 10th N. Y., and an artist who ranks high in his profession, as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has taken occasion to say in previous issues. His studio is 1449 Lexington avenue, New York.

IN Capt. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, the soldiers of the country have a comrade with a strong voice and an active brain, as well as a heart in the right place. He is in the field for re-election to Congress. There are veterans enough in his district to send him back with flying colors. See to it. He has been tried and not found wanting.

THE reports we publish show that the contributions for the Charleston sufferers, have begun to flow in. Next week we hope that what is now a rill will become a mighty river of beneficence.

THE end of Commander-in-Chief Fairchild's administration should see the G.A.R. numbering half a million, and it will if we all go at it with the right spirit.

JOIN THE G.A.R., comrades, if you are not already a member. Your place is with the men you once stood shoulder to shoulder with you in line of battle.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

BATTLE OF EZRA CHURCH.—A graphic description of one of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. By Col. Albert G. Brackett, 2d U. S. Cav.

OUR FIRST BATTLE.—A sketch of one of the early engagements in the West. By W. S. Morris, Galesburg, Ill.

A BOY'S ADVENTURE IN OLD COLONADO.—By W. Thornton Parker, M. D., late Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Newport, E. I.

SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.

GEN. CHAS. H. GROSVENOR.

Among those whose sturdy patriotism and eminent services in war and peace have commanded the confidence and admiration of the people of the Nation is Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, who made his first appearance in Congress last December, as the Representative from the 14th Ohio District. He was born at Painesville, Windham Co., Conn., Sept. 29, 1835, of English ancestry, being a descendant of John Grosvenor, founder of the line in America, who died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1690, leaving a family of six sons. Thomas Grosvenor, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving on the personal staff of Gen. Washington, with the rank of Colonel. He afterward became distinguished as Judge of the Circuit Court of Connecticut, and was also for several years a member of the Governor's Council.

The parents of Gen. Grosvenor were Peter Grosvenor and Anna (Chase) Grosvenor, who removed from Connecticut to Ohio in 1838, locating in Athens County. Peter had served

in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of Major. The early education of Charles was acquired in the district schools of Athens County, supplemented by private study, in which his mother, a lady of marked character and intelligence, afforded him great assistance. It is no doubt due in a large measure to her assiduous care in directing his early education that many of the qualities that have since distinguished him in public life were developed. He was early thrown upon his own resources, a circumstance that incited him to exertion; and in order to obtain means to further prosecute his studies, he taught school for a number of terms in the various district schools in Athens County.

Gen. Grosvenor studied law under the direction of Hon. Lot L. Smith, residing as he could while teaching school, attending store and working on a farm. He was admitted in 1857 at Athens, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1858 he formed a law partnership with Hon. S. S. Knowles, which lasted until the breaking out of the war. Early in the great struggle for the Union he shouldered his musket as a private soldier, but his ability to command was soon recognized, and he was commissioned as Major of the 15th Ohio. In June, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He served with distinction in the dash on the rebel works at the Battle of the Atlanta campaign, his regiment being attached to the reserve force under Gen. Sherman at Chattahoochee. Col. Grosvenor's record in the war was most brilliant. He served on the staff of Gen. Turchin, of Baird's Division, Fourteenth Corps, until in June, when the campaign of Gen. Sherman in East Tennessee made it necessary for him to rejoin his regiment.

At the battle of Nashville Col. Grosvenor commanded a brigade consisting of the 15th Ohio and 88th Ind., the 2d provisional battalion of the Fourteenth Corps, and the 15th Ohio and 20th Ind. batteries. Advancing on the Murfreesboro pike he assaulted the enemy's works on Riddle's Hill with great vigor and gallantry, losing from his command 230 men within 15 minutes. For his brilliant services in this battle he was urged for promotion by Gen. Sherman, whose recommendation was promptly forwarded and accepted by the army. He served on the staff of Gen. Turchin, of Baird's Division, Fourteenth Corps, until in June, when the campaign of Gen. Sherman in East Tennessee made it necessary for him to rejoin his regiment.

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